Defends Course in Santo Domingo and Mentions Corporation Supervision-Federal Check on Railroads Toe - Choate and Root Are Honored With Degrees

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 22.-Theodore Roosevelt received a new honor today when Williams College, on the occasion of its 111th commencement day, conferred upon him the degree of doctor of humane letters. Other highly distinguished guests were present, and they were honored too.

Joseph Hodges Choate, lately Ambassador to England, and Elihu Root, former Secretary of War, received the degree of doctor of laws, and donned the purple trimmed robes while an audience that crowded the old Congregational Church rose and gave cheer after cheer. The same honorary degree was conferred upon William H. Prentice of the New York bar and Edward H. Griffin of Johns Hopkins University. The Rev. William M. Gresvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, New York. and the Rev. Stephen B. Penrose, president of Whitman College, State of Washington, received the honorary degree of doctor of

President Roosevelt was decorated last, and as he rose to receive his degree the audience was on its feet waying handkerchiefs and hats and cheering with enthusiasm. The cheers lasted more than a minute, and they were renewed a moment later when the black silk scholastic robe with white trimmings denoting the degree letters was placed on the of coctor of letters. President's shoulders.

President's shoulders.

After the conferring of the degree the President turned to the audience and began an address which lasted fully an hour. He touched upon nearly every one of the He touched upon nearly every one of the great questions now uppermost in the Administration, and was obliged to pause every n inute or so to wait for the applause to cease. Former Secretary Root and Mr. Choate also were generous with their applause during the greater part of the President's speech, but they were silent when dent's speech, but they were silent when Mr. Roosevelt uttered some pronounced views on the control of railroad rates and corporations generally.
The President spoke in part as follows:

The President's Speech.

\*Mr. President and you of Williams:

"It is a high honor that I have received at your hands, and I very deeply appreciate it. I appreciate it particularly because it is my good fortune to find on the platform with me so many men to whom I am knit by the bonds of personal friendship and of work for a common end. I have listened with real pleasure to the three ciscourses to-day, and of course the first was in my line of business.

"Before speaking of what I had intended to say here to-day I want to say a word just suggested by that address on 'idealism in politics.' I wish to see every graduate of this college and every graduate of every the sail was in the lead feel, and I thank

in politics. I wish to see every graduate of this college and every graduate of every other college in the land feel (and I thank the speaker for the way he emphasized it) the need of ideals in business and in law quite as much as in politics. I wish to see every graduate do all that in him lies to uphold a standard of practical idealism

upnoid a standard of practical idealism in after life,
"I want you to have high ideals, but practical ideals. If you choose to have high ideals so fantastic that they are of no nigh ideals so fantastic that they are of no use when you try to apply them in practical life do not for one moment delude your-self into the belief that to have the fantastic self into the belief that to have the fantastic ideals shows that you are more virtuous than the man who has not, them. It merely shows that you are more foolish. Have a high ideal and try to realize it measurably within your powers as immeasurably within your powers as immeasurably and with infinite power Abraham Lincoln and George Washington strove to realize their ideals. Have high ideals and try to realize them in practical shape.

"I do not know whether I can develop that thought as clearly as I want to. What I desire to see you feel is that you must have a high ideal; that you must also apply that ideal in practise, and above all things avoid the state of mind in which you preach an impossible doctrine and make amends for it by not practising the doctrine that

for it by not practising the doctrine that you ought to.

PRAISE FOR CHOATE AND ROOT. "I want to teach here a little by example. I am going to ask the pardon of those of whom I am going to speak personally, because I am going to sacrifice their feelings for the good of all the rest. On this platform with me are a number of men with whom I have been for a long time associated in public life, and who, in public associated in public life, and who, in public life, I can say of my own personal knowledge, have striven to realize high ideals in practical ways—men like Elihu Root, like Joseph Choate, like Senator Crane, like

Congressman Lawrence, like Garfield here,

whom you know.
"I have worked with these men. I know what they have done and how they have done it. With some I have worked more intimately than with others. With Mr. Root I have worked for well nigh a quarter of a century. I know what they have done in public life. I know their disinterestedness; I know their effort in accomplishing something worth accomplishing. It is perfectly true that you want to avoid improper compromises, but you will not get any other if you are not able to compromise

non-essential matters.
"I do not suppose there is one of those
men whose names I have given you who
does not and has not disagreed with me on does not and has not disagreed with me on some pretty important points, ranging from the navy to corporations. But we have been able to come to a working agreement. We have been able to 'establish a basis for common action, not by surrendering on matters of principle, but by agreeing each to subordinate his views on certain points so that we could secure the efficiency of action that can only come from united effort. I want you to feel that to accomplish anything in after life, you men who are just going out into the great world, have got personally to keep before your minds both the desire to work for betterment and the power to work in combination with your fellows who will not on all points agree with you practically to achieve that betterment.

NEED OF NATIONAL RIGHTEOURNESS. "I want the people of every institution of learning likethis, in achieving the success of the immediate governmental prob-lems that are now before us, to feel that we have a right to expect leadership from the men who come out of Williams, who come out of the other colleges and universities of the land, and that we have a right to ex-pect that leadership to be shown with practical efficiency, in seeing that this nation does its duty abroad and at home. I am going to illustrate by two questions, neither of which is nor can properly nor should properly be made a party question. I wish to see this nation not merely talk for peace and right courses. but act for peace and and righteousness, but act for peace and

righteousness.

I have put in improper order peace and for righteousness first and then for peace I wish to see the nation stand for the peace of justice, for the righteousness in the attainment of which peace is normally a potent instrument, but for which we must stand whether peace comes or not. Mr. Prentice, in 1881 there were men who cried peace, peace when there was no peace; and we have peace now, combined with righteousness, and have secured it, as I believe for ages to come on this continent, because you and those like you dared to draw the sword for righteousness. We have not got any such terrible crisis as that of 1831 facing us now. On the contrary, we have a series of rather humdrum little crises which it is sometimes exasperating to have to face, but which we have to face.

OUR ACTION IN SANTO DOMINGO. "The particular small crisis of which I am thinking is that in Santo Domingo last year. I had done everything that in me lay to prevent that crisis coming. All I asked on behalf of the people of the United sked on behalf of the people of the United States of Santo Domingo was that it should be good and happy. Without entering into the ethical question I shall merely say that it was not happy. Finally affairs grew into such shape down there that it was evident that the bonds of society were on the point of dissolution; and the Govern-

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ment of Santo Domingo made an earnes appeal to the Government of the United States and asked that this nation out of

States and asked that this nation out of the abundance of its strength should strive to help a weaker brother.

"Now do not forget that that was the appeal, and that it was because of that appeal that we took action. There were, of course, two motives that influenced us. One was the desire to help the people of Santo Domingo for their own sakes, and the other, and a legitimate one, was to try to fend off the possibility of trouble coming to Santo Domingo which might bring the United States itself into trouble. The debts of Santo Domingo were so great and the of Santo Domingo were so great and the impossibility of paying those debts so patent that there was a threat of imminent interfer-

impossibility of paying those debts so patent that there was a threat of imminent interference by foreign nations to collect the debts due their citizens.

"And as the only way of guaranteeing the collection of those debts was to seize the customs houses, it inevitably meant the seizure, nominally temporary, of a certain amount of Santo Domingo territory, which would almost inevitably produce a conflict between us and those foreign Governments. So, in the interest of the peace of the world and in the interest of justice to Santo Domingo, we yielded to Santo Domingo's request and have started to try to help her so to carry on her finances that she may be able to pay all that she can of what she justly owes. In taking that action the Government has proceeded upon the theory that you cannot formulate a right, individual or national. Without impliedly formulating a responsibility and obligation to go with that right.

DUTIES THAT ACCOMPANY GREATNESS.

obligation to go with that right.

DUTIES THAT ACCOMPANY GREATNESS.

"We say that in our own interest and in the interest of the peoples of the Western Hemisphere, we adhere to the Monroe Doctrine. With the promulgation of that doctrine must go the responsibility that ought by right to accompany it. We cannot say that other peoples shall not do what ought to be done, unless we do it ourselves. People answer that trouble and bother will come if we do it. Of course if this nation does not do its duty because it thinks the duty will necessitate encountering some trouble, some bother, then let this nation cease to claim to be great.

"I demand that the nation do its duty, accept responsibility that must go with greatness. I ask that the nation dare to be great, and that in daring to be great, it shows that it knows how to do justice to the weak no less than to exact justice from the strong. In order to take such a position of being a great nation, the one thing we must not do is to bluft. It is perfectly defensible, although I think perfectly proper, to say we will not try to be a big nation, will not try to play the part of a big nation, or act as such in the world. But the unpardonable thing is to say we will act as a big nation and them decline to take all steps to act as a big nation at all.

"Therefore, gentlemen, see to it that the navy is built up, and kept built up, to the highest point of efficiency. I ask that, not in the interest of war, but as a guaranty of peace. I believe in the Monroe Doctrine; I believe in the building and maintaining as an open highway for the nations of mankind, the Panama Canal. I had a great deal rather see this country abandon the Monroe Doctrine and give up all thought of building the Panama Canal than to see it attempt to maintain the one and construct the other, and refuse to provide for itself the means which can alone render its attitude as a nation worthy of the respect of the other nations of mankind. Keep on building and maintaining at the highest point of efficiency th

NO GOVERNMENT BY A PLUTOCRACY.

"Now for our internal affairs. I am particularly glad to speak to an audience like this, because I do not know that I shall have the unqualified assent of everybody here. If I address an audience merely of men of very small means or wage workers hen what I want to tell them, as the most important thing for them to learn, is to avoid an attitude of rancorous envy or hostility toward men of wealth, and above all to remember that the condition of our soto remember that the condition of our so-cial structure rests upon obedience to the law, upon the immediate suppression of mob violence, mob violence in any form. There can be and must be no paltering with any manifestation of that spirit. Any at-tempt to override the law by action of in-dividuals or by the action of mobe, whether the attempt comes in connection with labor difficulties or in any other way, must in the interest of the nation be met fearlessly at the earliest opportunity, and the lawlessness put down. On the other side, just as we must never allow this government to be changed into a government by a mob, so we must never allow it to be changed into a government by a plutocracy.

"The growth of our modern industrialism has resulted in an altogether disproportionate reward to the man who goes into money making as his only career. It is ifficulties or in any other way, must in the

tionate reward to the man who goes into money making as his only career. It is desirable that he should have a reward. I see no way of changing the present system, by which his reward is altogether too great, but I think that reward altogether too great. Two evil results follow. One is the result to himself, for unless he is a man of very strong character there most inevitably comes a certain arrogance, or at least a certain carelessness, toward or at least a certain carelessness, toward the rights of others and of breeding in their minds an attitude of sullen envy to-ward men of wealth, which is infinitely more damaging to the people who make it than any action of the man of wealth

SUPERVISION OF CORPORATIONS. \*Another question of which I wish to speak is that of a closer supervision by the Government of great industrial combinations; for, of course, wealth at present finds tions; for, of course, wealth at present finds its expression through these great indus-trial combinations. I think that it has been a great mistake to act on the theory which has shaped most of our legislation, national and State, for the last thirty years, that it is possible to turn back the hands of the clock, to forbid combinations and to restore

#### The Weather.

The cool weather was rapidly dissipated yester day afternoon, when another temporary heat wave apread over the Middle Atlantic States, sending the temperature up with a bound from between 60 and 70 to between 80 and 90 degrees. An area of low pressure was moving eastward over New York and New England, followed by an area of high pressure from Minnesota, which will cool the Atlantic States a little to-day.

These sudden temperature changes caused heavy local thunderstorms. In this city yesterday morning it was cool and cloudy, the lowest temperature was 64; it became much warmer in the afternoon and had touched as degrees, when a heavy thunderstorm dropped it to 68, with two-thirds of an inch of rain, in seven-teen minutes; wind shifted from east to south to northeast; highest velocity, 87 miles an hour, during the thunderstorm: average humidity, 83 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 29.83; 8 P. M., 29.77.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed

1905. 1904. 71° 72° 6 P. M...... 80° 78° 9 P. M..... 80° 74° 12 Mid..... Highest temperature. 84°, at 2 P. M.

WASHINGTON PORECAST FOR TO DAT AND TO MORROW. For eastern New York, New Jersey, Delaware and For easiern New York, New Jersey, Delaware and easiern Pennsylvania, parily cloudy and cooler to-day and to-morrow; light to fresh north winds. For the District of Columbia and Maryland, parily cloudy to-day and to-morrow; light to fresh

north winds.
For New England, partly cloudy to-day, showers in Maine and cooler in west portion; partly cloudy to-morrow; light to fresh winds, becoming north-

sterly to northerly. For western New York, fair to-day; partly cloudy to-morrow, with showers in the afternoon or at night; light to fresh north to northeast winds.

business according to and under conditions which have at solutely passed away. That cannot be done. What we can have done is to put an efficient supervision over the owners of the combination, so as to see as far as possible that they are employed in the interest of and not against the interest of interest of and not against the interest of the general public.

"I do not believe that such supervision

the general public.

"I do not believe that such supervision can come effectively through the State, nor that it can effectively come through the municipality, but ultimately in the great majority of cases to be effective it must be exercised by the national Government. I trust that in the end means will be found by which the exercise of such control over al! the great industrial corporations which are really engaged in and doing an interstate business, will be lodged in the hands of the national Government. As the first step to that I hope to see the passage of legislation which will give as an executive, not as a judicial function, to the national Government the supervision of the railroads of the United States which are engaged in interstate commerce, with the power, when a rate is complained of as improper and unjust, to examine that rate and if they think the rate should be changed to change it to a given rate, and to have that given rate take practically immediate effect.

"Now I am perfectly well aware that there are objections to the proposed change In my judgment they are infinitely outweighed by the objections attendant upon not making the change. The fear expressed by excellent people who no doubt feel it genuinely that you could not get a commission who would fix all the rates of the railroads of the country, is to my mind much as if you should express fear that you could not get Supreme Court Justices who would be able to fix all the laws.

"I expect that the commission will be

COMMISSIONER'S POWER TO FIX RATES.

would be able to fix all the laws.

COMMISSIONER'S POWER TO FIX RATES.

"I expect that the commission will be able to pass upon a given rate brought before it, just as the Supreme Court passes upon a given question of law brought before it, and one will prove to be as feasible as the other has proved feasible. That system should be and in my judgment. Will be introduced. I believe it will work a measureable betterment for the public. Listen to what I say—a measureable betterment for the public. I do not believe that it will produce the millennium, or anything approaching it, and I am quite certa:n that some of the most enlightened advocates will be disappointed with the results. But I think measureable good will come. It can only come if the officers entrusted with the administration of the law remember that it is exactly as much their duty to protect the railroad from the public as to protect the public from the railroad; to remember that when we say we want justice from the railroad we must, if we are honest, add also a pledge to do justice to the railroad.

"I am going to illustrate what I mean by some work now being done in the Department of Justice and in the Bureau of Corportions, at the head of which stands your fellow alumnus James Garfield. Resolutions have been passed by very important bodies demanding the investigation of the Standard Oil Company. The beef trust had to be investigated partly by the Bureau of Corporations and partly by the Bureau of Corporations and partly by the Bureau of Corporations and partly by the Department of Justice, acting through the District Attorney at Chicago. The Commissioner of Corporations was to report upon the facts of the case, and the District Attorney was to act on the legal evidence he could obtain.

Expresses faith in Garfield.

EXPERSES FAITH IN GARFIELD.

"If the District Attorney can collect legal evidence which will show that there has been wilful and intentional violation of the law by any man, no matter how high he stands, socially and financially, he will be indicted and, if possible, convicted. If he does not secure such legal evidence, no amount of popular feeling is to be allowed to be substituted for the legal evidence. So in investigating the beef trust and the Standard Oil Company I have been content to leave it absolutely in the hands of Mr. Garfield, because I knew that he was as incapable of being swayed by popular demand on the one hand as by any sympathy on the other; that in conducting his investigations he would do his simple elementary duty by finding it guilty or not of the specific facts alleged, not with regard to whether he personally did or did not like the corporation, but in accordance with the evidence produced before him, and obtained by him to show the corporation's acts on the points complained of.

"The same spirit must be shown in applying the laws dealing with all corporations if, as I hope, we get the scope of those laws sufficiently lodged."

The rain was coming in torrents as the President stepped from the church where he was to address the townspeople. In fact, the weather was so unfavorable that Mr. Roosevelt's remarks were cut short, and the President and his party drove at once to the train. EXPRESSES PAITH IN GARPIELD.

once to the train.

President Roosevelt's special train from

President Roosevelt's special train from Williamstown for Washington arrived at the Harlem River at 6:45 o'clock last night and was carried around to Jersey City on the trainsfer steamer Maryland. The President's train drew out of the Pennsylvania station at 8:15 o'clock.

Ten minutes after leaving Williamstown the train arrived at North Adams, the home of Congressman George P. Lawrence, and the President spoke briefly from the rear platform of his car. All the schools and factories in the town had closed for the occasion, and several thousand persons braved the rain and crowded the streets in the vicinity of the railroad station. A brief stop was also made at Adams, a few miles further on, and the President made another short speech there. There were terrific thunderstorms in the lower Housatonic Valley this afternoon, but there were large crowds at every station, and the President spoke briefly at Brookfield Junction, Danbury and South Norwalk. The President's train is due in Washington at 2 o'clock this morning, and Mr. Roosevelt will leave the train for the White House immediately after its arrival.

ITALIAN ROWDIES ON A CAR Brutally Beat Man Who Spoke to Them -Two Had Weapons.

Angelo Socco of 359 East 104th street, Joseph Grande of 316 Fast 113th street and Angello Ilario of 332 East 113th street assaulted John Murphy of 217 East Seventyninth street on a southbound Third avenue car at 149th street and Amsterdam avenue yesterday afternoon. Murphy was badly beaten over the head with the butt end of a revolver by one of the Italians.

The three men got on the car at Fort George and began making all the noise they could, much to the discomfort of the other passengers. The car was crowded with women and children, who became panicky, women and children, who became panicky, and the conductor threatened to call the police. When the car got to 149th street Murphy turned around to the men and asked them to keep still. The Italians resented this and started to pound him. Some of the women began screaming and Policemen Hammer and McNamara of the West 152d street station went to Murphy's

rescue.
The Italians fought back, and the cops finally had to drag them off the car. They were taken to the station house, and when searched Socco had a loaded revolver and searched socco had a loaded revolver and a razor in his pocket and Ilario carried a razor. They were locked up on a charge of felonious assault and for carrying concealed weapons. Murphy's wounds were dressed by Dr. Norton of the J. Hood Wright

TWO STEEL EXPERTS KILLED. Charles H. Wellman and Thomas R. Morgan

Noted Men in the Trade. Two of the men killed in the Twentieth Century Limited wreck were steel experts of note, Charles H. Wellman, general manager of the steel engineering and contracting concern, Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Company of Cleveland, and Thomas R. Morgan, works manager of the same

John W. Gates, speaking of Mr. Wellman, said yesterday: "I thought the world of Charlie Wellman and considered him abso-lutely the best steel engineer in the coun-

Editor Kirchoff of the Iron Age said:
Everybody considered Mr. Wellman among
the highest in the younger generation of
steel men, and Mr. Morgan was unexcelled
as a works manager.

# Over Night to Chicago.

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### WALLACE COMES TO SEE TAFT

CANAL CHIEF ENGINEER TELLS OF THE PANAMA WORK.

Has Apparently No Thought of Resigning Prefers a Sea Level Canal, if It Does Take 12 Years and Cost \$230,000,000 -Yellow Fever Not Epidemic in Zone

Chief Engineer John F. Wallace of the Panama Canal, accompanied by his wife, arrived last night from Colon aboard the steamship Orizaba, chiefly to have a conference with Secretary Taft before the latter sails for the Philippines on a visit of four months. Mr. Wallace would say nothing about the rumor that he means to resign, which apparently is far from his thoughts. He has been altogether a year on the Isthmus and believes that he is acclimated, having had a touch of yellow fever during his early experience there.

There are now 7,600 men at work in the engineering and construction department of the canal. Among these are 1,200 Americans. Several weeks ago a part of a shipload of Russians who were going to try their fortune in California were attracted by what seemed to them fabulous wages for laborers, and 100 of them stopped on the Isthmus and went to work on the canal. Mr. Wallace has the impression that almost Mr. Wallace has the impression that almost any workman who takes good care of him-self will be unlikely to get yellow fever, which he says is not epidemic in the Canal Zone. The eight-hour law is rigorously enforced, so that the workmen have plenty

of time for rest.

The work on the Culebra cut is being vigorously prosecuted and whether the Government finally decides to have the sea level or the six lock canal the work already

level or the six lock canal the work already accomplished and that which was now going on will be necessary.

Mr. Wallace will spend a part of his vacation preparing plans with his colleagues on the engineering committee for submission to the board of advisory engineers, consisting of twelve distinguished engineers. This board will recommend to the isthmian commission the type of canal they consider best for shipping interest. The commission will in turn submit the matter to Congress.

Mr. Wallace himself is in favor of a sea level canal. He believes that in making a garment it is better to have the cloth all wool and a yard wide than it is to get merely

garment it is better to have the cloth all wool and a yard wide than it is to get merely bargain counter shoddy. He thinks that the canal should not be built for a few years but for all time, and that it should be navigable to ships of the deepest draft and should be able to let them go through in the shortest space of time possible. The cost of construction, it was true, would approach \$230,000,000, and the time probably would be twelve years, or four years longer than that required for the building of the six look canal. Mr. Wallace thought that the removal of the element of red tape would help along the work a good deal.

Glen W. Dolloff, a cabin passenger by the Orizaba, had an abnormally high temperature and was removed to Hoffman Island for observation. He is an oil well driller and was employed in the Peruvian petroleum field. He had been only five hours on the Isthmus before embarking.

Several hours south of Sandy Hook the Orizaba met two large whales bound south. They passed very close to the ship, spouted

They passed very close to the ship, spouted several times and then disappeared.

FRIENDS HUNT FOR MR. GILLETTE Walderf-Asteria Not Filled With Alarm Because He's Not There.

The friends of H. S. Gillette, a Chicago banker, who has done business in this city and has lived about half of the time for the last three years at the Waldorf-Astoria, the last three years at the waldorf-Astoria, were perturbed yesterday because they could not find Mr. Gillette. According to one of these friends, Mr. Gillette disappeared from the Astoria three weeks ago. He had been ill for some time with a kidney complaint.

The night before his disappearance, said this friend, Mr. Gillette had \$20,000 worth of securities in his room and was greatly.

said this friend, Mr. Gillette had \$20,000 worth of securities in his room and was greatly worried about their safe keeping. He was so nervous, so his friend said, that he asked that the windows be closed, "for fear he would jump out of them." It was stated that Mr. Gillette had left his room as though he expected to return to it in a few min-

The Waldorf-Astoria management, frankly disinclined to discuss Mr. Gillette's affairs, told rather a different story. Mr. Gillette went away, they said, about ten days ago without saying how long he would be gone or when he was coming back. The story that he had left behind him \$20,000 in securities was greeted with broad smiles but no audible comment. The care of those but no audible comment. The care of those securities was apparently the least of the Astoria's troubles relating to Mr. Gillette. Mr. Little of the management said for the

hotel:
"All we have to say in regard to these inquiries for Mr. Gillette, which seem to us inquiries for Mr. Gillette, which seem to us altogether gratuitous and unnecessary, is that we have not the slightest fear that anything has happened to him, and that we have not the slightest doubt of his return. We know some of these people who have been looking for him, and perhaps the disclosure of their identity would go a long way toward explaining their inability to find him."

Mr. Gillette was once a member of the Harvard Club. He had an office downtown at 20 Broad street. It was reported last night by a guest of the hotel that he had seen Mr. Gillette on Wednesday in Astor court, just north of the hotel.



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Proctor's Wants Back \$350 Garnisheed for Frank Keeney. A difference of \$350 between Capt. Put-

THREAT TO ARREST CAPT. STRONG.

nam Bradlee Strong, husband of May Yohe Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theater may lead to Strong's appearance in a police court to-day. Strong and May Yohe appeared last week at the theater and his wife received \$450 for the week's engagement, playing twice a day.

Strong's first appearance on the stage was under the wing of Frank Keeney, the Brooklyn manager, with whom he and his wife signed a four weeks contract at a pretty stiff salary. At the end of that time Strong, it is alleged owed Keeney \$350 for money advanced. After that he and May Yohe became their own man-

When Keeney heard that they had been booked for a week at Proctor's, he concluded he needed the \$350. He spoke to Strong about it and Strong, it is alleged, gave him an order on the treasurer of Proctor's for the money, the understanding being that it would be deducted from the \$450 for the week's engagement.

Keeney left the order at the box office and the treasurer accepted it. At the end of the week, however, he paid Strong \$450. He woke up next day when Keeney came around to collect \$350, and he recollected that he had not only given Strong his full salary but had given him as well the order in favor of Keeney. Manager Proctor told Keeney that he would make good, no matter what Strong saw fit to do. Then was sent an ultimatum to Strong that unless he made good within twentyfour hours criminal proceedings would be begun against him.

Strong and May Yohe are living in a Queen Anne cottage at Bensonhurst which they have rented. A SUN reporter rang the doorbell last night and May Yohe

opened the door. "Is Capt. Strong at home?" asked the reporter.

"No, he is not," she said decisively. Then she was informed what the caller wanted to see Strong about. "Well, I'll admit that I lied to you," said

Mrs. Strong blandly. "The Captain is at home; come in. There were two men nosing around here to-day, and when I asked them what they wanted to see the Captain for they told me none of my damned business. Now, that is no way to speak to a lady and won't stand it." "I have nothing to say about that Proctor-

Keeney matter," said Strong, who was at dinner. "There is nothing in it, and when it is time my lawyer will do the talking for

WOMAN IN THIS GANG?

Bold Thieves Steal the Watchdog, Kennel and All. A gang of thieves have been house

breaking in and around Jamaica, L. I., for the last few weeks. They have made good hauls. In almost every instance the prints of a woman's shoes have been found on the grounds of the places robbed. Some time ago John S. Higbie, living on Merrick road near Farmers avenue, bougit

a St. Bernard dog and installed him in the

rear yard. The animal was chained to his

When the household awoke yesterday morning the dog and his house were missmorning the dog and his house were missing. There were prints of a woman's shoes and men's shoes about the place where the kennel had been and deep ruts in the ground, as if something heavy had been dragged out of the yard. Fresh marks of wagon wheels were in the roadway.



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Formerly \$16.50, \$18.00 & \$22.50 ENDS WITH SATURDAY.

Perhaps you know the high character of our garments, both in tailoring and in fabricsperhaps you know that a Saks suit is the highest expression of the tailormen's craft. Then you will grant us that this offer is quite extraordinary.

The Models Straight edge, single breasted; Rounded edge, single breasted; Long loose double and semi-fitted, double breasted, full or half lined.

The Fabrics

Summer Worsteds, Cheviots, Wool Crashes, Cassimeres and Homespuns in a diversified series of exclusive patterns and shades.

# Outing Trousers for Men at \$3.50

Trousers of that high character for which most shops ask four dollars and even four-fifty. They are tailored with all the little innovations and knacks that the edict sanctions. A new series of peg top and wide hip models of flannels, wool crashes and homespuns in ten new and exclusive patterns from light to sombre gray or brown. All sizes.

### Suits for Young Men at \$8.00

DISTINCTIVE THREE-GARMENT MODELS. Formerly \$10.00 and \$12.50.

Through the perfection of trifles and certain exclusive innovations do our suits for young men find the source of their distinctiveness. Through the exercise of the higher phases of the tailormen's craft they are invested with a permanency of form and character wholly foreign to the average garment ready for service.

Three-Garment Suits, in straight edge and rounded edge, single-breasted models and loose and semi-fitted doublebreasted models, fashioned of good, serviceable homespuns, tweeds, cheviots and wool crashes, in conservative and daring patterns, lined or half lined with alpaca or mohair serge.

Sizes 30 to 36 breast. Formerly \$10 and \$12.50. At \$8.00.

Serge Suits for Young Men at \$10

Not even the elements can influence the color-the suits are blue for all time. At ten dollars we present three distinctive modelsstraight edge, single breasted, rounded edge, single breasted, and long, loose double breasted-invested with all the little knacks that fashion and your comfort can demand.

Exceptionally good value at \$10.00.

### Half Hose for Men

Value 50c. At 25c. This is a twice-told tale. The initial announcement, modest enough, left us without a pair at the end of the day, and there were more than three thousand five hundred with which to begin. For to-morrow and Saturday there are about two thousand eight hundred pairs in black and shades of tan, with the

FOR THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

sheen and crunch of silk,

yet far more serviceable.

Men's Balbriggan **Shirtsor Drawers** 

Value 75c At 50c Light, summer undergarments fashioned of soft, long-fibre Sea Island

yarn, which is only to be found in the garments of a higher grade. The shirts are silk tipped at the neck and cuffs; the drawers have a double gusset and are exceptionally well finished.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY Straw Hats Men Special at \$2.00

Value \$3.00 and \$3.50 One thousand eight hundred fine splits of the very highest grade which came to us "across the fields." Instead of three and threefifty we can afford to say two dollars.

From a hatman who stands high in the craft we have received a collection of sample hats in coarse and fine sennit, split, milan and mackinaw braids, which we would sell

Regularly at \$2 & \$2.50 ; Special at \$1.50 FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Pajamas for Men Special at 95c Value \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Well tailored pajamas which promise a full measure of comfort without penalty to your vanity. They are fashioned of white nainsook with a wide crossbar design and of colored madras. Two models-military and collarless, with large buttons or mercerized frogs.

## A Sale of Straw Hats for Children

A diversified collection of high grade milan, fancy Swiss split and mackinaw straw hats, many of which were imported. The models include Eng- Special lish middy, continental, Prince Charlie, Napoleon at \$1.85 Special and sailor styles. Formerly \$3.95, \$4.75 and \$5.75.

Children's Hats of rough and fine straws in various models Formerly \$1.65 to \$2.50. Special at 95c.

Saks & Company Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

Wants Divorce From 14-Year-old Wife. Percy Elsworth Williams, 17 years old of Livingston, N. J., has retained Lawyer Clarence Kelsey of Jersey City to bring suit for divorce against his fourteen-year-old wife. Lola Marie Brokaw Williams, on the ground that he is an infant in the eyes of the law. The pair were married at Hanover, N. J., on June 14, 1904, by Justice of the Peace Leo Kitchell of that place, where they had attended the high school together.

together. Hoch's Execution Postponed.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Johann Hoch will not die to-morrow. Gov. Deneen changed the date of his execution to July 28, giving the bigamist and condemned murderer five weeks in which to get his case before the Supreme Court.

